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TALKS ON PREVENTING INCIDENTS AT SEA. United States and Soviet delegations were in session in Washington in early May. Secretary of the Navy John W. Warner (fourth from right) headed the United States delegation. Fleet Admiral Vladimir Kasatonov (third from left), Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Navy, headed the visiting Soviet delegation. The talks began on May 4 and ended May 17.
(Official DoD Photo by PHC Thomas J. Mackesy, USN)

COMMANDERS DIGEST

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE • WASHINGTON, D.C.

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HUMAN GOALS: Jobs For Veterans

Secretary Laird Says:

Force Reductions Linked To Jobs Program

Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird told members of the Brooklyn Rotary Club in New York April 26 that the reduction of more than a million men and women from the Armed Forces in the past three years has created a need for more civilian jobs—for those who have served their country.

Referring to the situation as "one of hard facts," the Defense leader stressed that the "historic transitions" under the Nixon Administration had led to the reduction of these forces and their subsequent need for jobs.

He described the series of transitions taking place since January 1969 as moving:

—From an era of confrontation to an era of negotiation;
—From arms competition toward arms limitation;
—From the draft to all-volunteer services;
—From a Federal budget dominated by defense expenditures to one dominated by human resources programs;
—From war to peace; and
—From a wartime economy to a peacetime economy.

"Concurrently," he added, "we have cut our entire military establishment back to peacetime size."

Mr. Laird noted that one of the main problems of Vietnam veterans is that of jobs.

"Perhaps the most important single project to help the veteran is the Jobs for Veterans program inaugurated by President Nixon in June, 1970," he said. " . . . Over the course of the past several years, the unemployment rate for Vietnam-era veterans has been higher

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U. S. SAVINGS BONDS: 1972 Payroll Savings Campaign

By Navy Secretary

'72 Bonds Program Launched at Pentagon

Former Navy Secretary John H. Chafee, in one of his last official acts before leaving his Defense Department post May 4, led the Nation's top military and civilian leaders at the Pentagon in launching the 1972 Payroll Savings Campaign for U.S. Savings Bonds.

Mr. Chafee sponsored this year's DoD rally in the Pentagon's Inner Court during the noontime lunch break. That afternoon, he was succeeded as Secretary of the Navy by Under Secretary of the Navy John W. Warner during change of command ceremonies at U.S. Marine Corps Headquarters in Washington.

As keynote speaker for the Bonds rally, Mr. Chafee told the hundreds of persons gathered, "I am particularly pleased to share some good news with you about the Savings Bonds business this year—almost every month sales records are being broken.

"Last year set a post-World War II record of $5.5 billion in sales, and the first quarter of 1972 is running 19 per cent ahead of the comparable period for last year."

Mr. Chafee said there were at least two conclusions that could be drawn from his report:

—First, it reflects a deepening desire by more and more individuals to encourage a sound national economic posture in face of challenges to the dollar on a wide international front, and

—Second, it demonstrates a growing recognition that investment in U.S. Savings Bonds is as safe and wise a personal investment as can be found anywhere.

He then stressed how U.S. Savings Bonds help to dampen the fires of inflation, protect the purchasing power of pay checks and help to accumulate money for retirement or children's education. He also emphasized how they provide a 5.5 per cent bonus interest rate when held to maturity and provide a tax advantage by not paying taxable interest until the bonds are cashed.

"Here in the Defense Department," he noted, "we are, as we should be, the real leaders in this effort. Federal employes constitute by far the largest bloc of payroll savers in the Nation—and employes of the Defense Department are the dominant payroll savings group in Government."

The featured celebrity at the affair was Miss Sandy Duncan, star of television's comedy series, "Funny Face." Frank Harden and Jackson Weaver, Washington's WMAL radio personality team, were masters of ceremony for the occasion. Also featured were the Navy Band "Commodores" and "The Port Authority," and the U.S. Marine Corps Band.

Among the dignitaries attending the hour-long program were the Secretaries of Defense, Army and Air Force; members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Charls E. Walker, Under Secretary of the Treasury; and Jesse Adams, Acting National Director, Savings Bonds Division, Treasury Department.

Secretary Laird

(Continued from Page 1)

than that for non-veterans in the same age group. But now, there are signs of improvement in this situation."

The Secretary said today's veterans are better educated than the veterans of earlier wars. "More than eight out of every ten of these veterans have had 12 or more years of schooling. By contrast, only six out of every ten World War II veterans were high school graduates," he added.

Mr. Laird stressed the Vietnam veteran is eager to learn.

More than two million Vietnam veterans are using GI Bill benefits to further their education, and the number has risen significantly in recent years. (In the past eight years, about 5.5 million Service personnel have left the Armed Forces for civilian life, according to statistics.)

The Rotarians were told the Jobs for Veterans program has achieved considerable success. But Secretary Laird cautioned that the problem will continue for at least the next year or two.

. . . To help each serviceman at the end of his service in his adjustment to civilian life. . . .
DoD Human Goals Credo

This year, the normal complement of new entries into the labor market will be swelled by about 700,000 men and women who will be discharged from the Armed Forces.

Mr. Laird concluded by saying, "The veteran who is seeking a job is not asking us to give him something. He is asking for the chance to give us something. He is asking for the chance to serve his Nation in peace as he did in war. If any one has earned this chance, if any one deserves a job, it is the Vietnam veteran."

COMMANDERS DIGEST

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In Capitol Testimony

Modern Volunteer Army Progress Explained

Special Assistant for the Modern Volunteer Army Scheduled to Retire in June

The Department of the Army has announced that Lieutenant General George I. Forsythe, the Army Chief of Staff's Special Assistant for the Modern Volunteer Army (SAMVA), has applied for retirement from active duty, effective June 30, 1972, after more than 32 years of service.

Gen. Forsythe's retirement will mark the closing of the SAMVA office and the transfer of its functions to the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel (ODCSPER).

At the time the Modern Volunteer Army concept was conceived in late 1970, General William C. Westmoreland, Army Chief of Staff, anticipated that about 18 months of concentrated effort and close supervision would be required to get the various Modern Volunteer Army programs rolling. Once the foundation for a volunteer Army had been laid, the functions and duties could be transferred to ODCSPER. Gen. Forsythe was selected by Gen. Westmoreland for the "important, demanding, short-term assignment."

Lt. Gen. George I. Forsythe

Gen. Westmoreland, in praising Gen. Forsythe, said, "Gen. Forsythe has been of invaluable assistance to the Secretary of the Army and me. He has performed his assigned task with amazing effectiveness. The basic proof of this is our combat arms enlistment record. In the 12-month period prior to the establishment of Gen. Forsythe's office, a total of 3,106 enlisted for the infantry, armor, and artillery. Since the concerted move to the MVA in March of last year and for 12 months following that period, 32,861 young men enlisted for the combat arms—a ten-fold increase.

"Thanks to SAMVA's efforts, we are going to have a better Army —perhaps the best Army we have ever had."

The Army Chief of Staff then added, "Although I understand Gen. Forsythe's reasons for retiring at this time, I regret his loss to the Army. Gen. Forsythe was and is an outstanding soldier. The Army will miss him."

Lieutenant General George I. Forsythe, after only 17 months as Special Assistant for the Modern Volunteer Army, has voiced guarded optimism about the successful achievements of his three-pronged formula to improve, revitalize and reshape the Army so that it can be equal to "our defense tasks in a volunteer environment."

During testimony in March before the Senate Subcommittee on Manpower, Committee on Armed Services, Gen. Forsythe recalled that he had appeared before Congressional committees last year with Roger T. Kelley, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs). He further noted that the Army's objective was to find ways "to expedite the development of a capably-led, highly-competent fighting force which attracts motivated, qualified volunteers."

The three principal ingredients formulated at that time to acquire a Modern Volunteer Army were:

—Strengthen professionalism by building **positive** incentives to service. Actions in that category were directed toward improving professional competence and instilling in all soldiers a strong sense of accomplishment that grows from performing an important job well.

—Improve Army life by reducing those **negative** aspects of service known as sources of dissatisfaction. Actions in that category were designed to begin the removal of inadequacies, both behavioral and material, that detract from a decent and wholesome environment in which the military man and his family live.

—Modernize the accession system. That involved a wide array of actions from improving the quality, skill and support for the recruiting force, to a new series of enlistment options, designed to let the prospective soldier perceive more clearly and precisely what opportunties and challenges the Army has in store for him.

Those were the three elements the Congress was asked to support in the Fiscal Year 1972.

Gen. Forsythe told the Senators in March, "We now have 17 months' experience with the Modern Volunteer Army program." And, he asked, "What are some of the examples of improvements?"

(See GEN. FORSYTHE, Page 7)

In Boston Address

Secretary Nutter Reviews Worldwide Policies

Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs) G. Warren Nutter has made a significant, non-partisan speech about the current problems which underlie military planning. Speaking before the Massachusetts League of Women Voters at Boston in April, he touched on such omnibus topics as the Soviet strategic buildup, the Nixon Doctrine, the success of Vietnamization, our current strategy to insure nuclear sufficiency, the coming trip of President Nixon to Moscow, NATO and recent negotiations between East and West, the Middle East, the importance of Japan, and the President's recent trip to the People's Republic of China. In order to bring out the full impact and nuances of this speech, the editors of Commanders Digest have excerpted the major portions of the address.

Many factors have shaped our foreign policy over the past three years, but none has been so important, or so affected our thinking and planning, as the great increase in Soviet strategic power. This generation of Americans must face—and cope with—a Soviet Union that is now approaching a state of virtual strategic parity with the United States. This military growth is largely the result of three factors.

First, it is now reasonably clear that the humiliating defeat we administered to the Soviet Union in the Cuban missile crisis profoundly influenced both the military and civilian leadership of the Soviet Union. They apparently made a conscious decision, after their backdown in Cuba, never to be placed in such a situation again. The great surge in their missile and naval construction programs dates from shortly after that crisis.

The second factor was the decision by the preceding Administration in the mid-1960s to forgo the heavy expenditures that would have been necessary to maintain U.S. nuclear superiority in the face of the Soviet buildup.

Third, the Vietnam War, as it reached its peak in the 1966-68 period, drew ever more heavily on both our attention and our resources. The billions we were pouring into that war meant less for our strategic forces.

Nor was that the only legacy left us by the tragedy of Vietnam. As 1969 began, America was torn by internal dissension over the neglect of our domestic needs and the future course we should pursue in Southeast Asia. It is an irony of history that, at precisely the time the Soviets were moving into the role of a world power, backed by a full panoply of nuclear weapons, our own people were coming to doubt both the reality of the Soviet threat and the necessity for America's own world role.

Nixon Doctrine

It was against this background that the President announced the Nixon Doctrine to set a new course for American foreign policy based on changes in the world. . . . The President outlined these changes in his recent foreign policy report to the Congress:

—The recovery of economic strength and political vitality by Western Europe and Japan;
—The increasing self-reliance of the states created by the dissolution of colonial empires;
—The break-up of unity in the Communist Bloc;
—The end of an indisputable U.S. superiority in strategic strength; and
—The growth among the American people of the conviction that other nations should play a greater role in providing for their own defenses.

One of the President's most urgent tasks was to reverse the escalation of American involvement in Vietnam without abandoning the South Vietnamese to an, at best, uncertain fate.

The Paris peace talks had been underway since spring 1968 without result. What was needed then was a complement to, and alternative for, those negotiations.

Vietnamization

The answer was Vietnamization. Its purpose was to shift primary responsibility for defending their homeland to those most directly involved—the Vietnamese themselves.

Vietnamization has been a success:

—In January 1969, U.S. authorized military strength in Vietnam was 549,500;
—On May 1 of this year that figure will be 69,000;*
—During 1971, the South Vietnamese Army, up to 1.1 million from the 1968 level of 800,000, conducted 20 major combat engagements for every one involving U.S. forces;
—In 1971, Americans flew a monthly average of 11,000 attack sorties in Indochina, including only 1,500 in South Vietnam, representing reductions of some 70 per cent and 90 per cent respectively from the comparable 1968 figures;
—In 1969, the additional costs of the Vietnam war to the United States were $21.5 billion; the FY 1972 estimate is $7.1 billion, down by about 85 per cent since 1969;
—Our combat deaths are 95 per cent below the peak casualty figures of 1968.

Nuclear Sufficiency

A second challenge to the new administration was to assure strategic nuclear

* Editor's Note: That goal was met; a further reduction to 49,000 by July 1, 1972 has been set.

power sufficient to deter nuclear blackmail or attack. We have undertaken major programs for improvement and modernization of our strategic forces to meet this challenge. Thus, the FY 1973 defense budget funds such major programs as: development and procurement of Underseas Long Range Missile System; continued development of a new strategic bomber, the B-1; modernization of our Minuteman force; deployment of the new Poseidon missile; and continued deployment of the Safeguard anti-ballistic missile (ABM) system.

But in so doing, we have not slighted the requirement for building and maintaining adequate conventional forces. Thus, we have also shifted savings resulting from our decreased Vietnam expenditures to force modernization and increased pay for our men in uniform. All of this has been done at the same time that the defense share of the budget and of gross national product has been reduced. Today a greater portion of the national budget is spent on human resources than on defense.

Partnership

A final element of the Nixon Doctrine is a new emphasis on partnership. Just as we have sought to help South Vietnam to assume responsibility for its own defense, so we are moving to encourage our European and Asian allies to take on a greater share of the common defense burden. Our NATO allies have already taken measures to increase their alliance-related expenditures; they have been asked to do even more. Equally, our Asian allies will assume a greater share of responsibility for conventional defense. But if some of them—such as Korea—are to be successful, it will require a substantially increased military assistance program. They can provide the manpower, but we will need to see that they are given the necessary tools and training to make their manpower effective.

We have not, of course, solved all of the major international issues that confronted us three years ago. Manifestly, the tremendous increase in Soviet military power carries with it the potential for increased USA-USSR confrontation. Thus, there is an even greater need for restraint on both sides. An "era of negotiation" is not simply preferable, it is essential.

President's Moscow Trip

Hopefully, the President's trip to Moscow will lead to further progress on the issues which bear on the U.S.-Soviet relationship. The President's trip is, of course, a central element in our effort to establish a more positive relationship with the Soviet Union, just as his trip to Peking was designed to re-establish contact between the United States and mainland China and thus to contribute to a relaxation of tension in Asia and the world.

NATO

There is, I suggest, a lesson to be learned from the European experience. It is that the military strength of the United States and its European allies has furthered the cause of peace, not hindered it.

The history of East-West relations in Europe over the past three years has been a hopeful one:

—Last year, the four powers responsible for Berlin negotiated an agreement which, when finally put into effect, will facilitate access to the city for West Germans, make life more tolerable for West Berliners, and we hope, remove that divided city as a source of tension.

—With final signing of a Berlin agreement, the West will begin discussions with the East for a Conference on European Security Cooperation.

—Finally, we hope that the Warsaw Pact will soon see fit to respond positively to NATO's oft-repeated call for negotiations on mutual and balanced reductions in the forces of both sides in Europe. Regretfully, the Pact has not yet replied to NATO's latest offer—made last December.

There are those who argue that NATO has served its purpose; that in an age of detente American troops are no longer essential to preserve the peace in Europe. This is dangerous and misguided counsel. It does not seem to me the best of logic to argue that we should reduce western strength—and thereby weaken western cohesion—at precisely the time when that strength and cohesion are beginning to pay dividends. Now, when we may be moving into an era of a more mature Soviet European policy, is hardly the time to throw away the card that led to that new approach.

The Middle East

Apparent Soviet restraint in Europe is hardly matched by equal sensitivity in the Middle East. There the Soviet Union has not only consistently upset the local Arab-Israeli balance of power by massive arms deliveries to its Arab clients, but has also established a major military presence of its own in Egypt. That presence, of course, increases the danger that what might otherwise be a purely local conflict could escalate into a struggle in which Soviet forces were directly involved. But it also leads us to ask if there is a broader purpose to that presence, and to note that major Soviet military power in the eastern Mediterranean could pose a new threat to NATO's southern flank.

Twenty years of conflict in the Middle East is demonstrable proof that there is no easy solution for that troubled land. Our course must be to continue as we have been:

—Encouraging the maintenance of the current ceasefire—now in its 19th month—which resulted from President Nixon's initiative in the summer of 1970;

—Urging negotiations under the aegis of Ambassador [Gunnar] Jarring [Special Middle East Representative of the United Nations Secretary General] between the Israelis and the Arabs to achieve an overall peace agreement in accordance with the United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 of November 1967;

—Remaining available to both Israel and Egypt to assist in achieving an interim agreement on re-opening the Suez Canal and a limited Israeli withdrawal;

—Continuing our efforts to persuade the Soviet Union to exercise a restraint we are prepared to match if and when the Soviets give proof of their willingness to agree to some limitations for the area; and

—Providing Israel, when we must, with the military equipment necessary to maintain the local balance of power and to ensure its security.

Japan

Japan is of paramount importance to our position in the Pacific and the prospects for security and stability in the region. A continued close relationship with Japan will remain a basic objective of our policy. But we must continue to adapt that relationship to reflect the new pride and strength of Japan and the waning of the postwar, bi-polar system. Part of this adaptation will involve developing a more balanced bilateral relationship with Japan, particularly in sharing the

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DEFENSE OUTLOOK

(Continued from Page 5)

burdens of maintaining a stable peace in Asia and the Pacific.

China Policy

There can be no more important task for us than to do what we can to develop a new relationship with the most populous country of the world, China. The President's trip there marked the first substantial step on this road. In all candor, this initiative—coupled with our new economic policies—has troubled the Japanese, who fear that we will act unilaterally on a matter of vital interest to them. But the basic purpose of our China policy is to encourage that nation to play a more constructive role in Asia, and eventually beyond; a role consistent with her weight, but one which recognizes the legitimate interests and aspirations of others. Improved Sino-U.S. relations will not be at the expense of old friends and allies in Asia who must live with China as an ever-present reality. The President has declared that we will not go back on our commitments. But, we will try to change the circumstances that have required such sizable and costly American forces in Asia for so long, to support these commitments.

The Tasks Ahead

So, the tasks before us are not easy. They will require patience, and a recognition that while we may no longer be prepared to be the world's policeman, neither do we intend to be the world's cop-out.

Nor should we make the mistake of believing that the other side has everything going for it. We do not, for example, face a neighbor of some 800 million people with a growing nuclear capability and a million-man army on our borders.

We do not head an alliance of reluctant associates—most of whom would change their politico-economic system in a moment if given a chance, and all of whom are looking for greater independence from Moscow. NATO may be less monolithic than the Warsaw Pact, but it is an alliance of free peoples freely associated for a common cause.

Ours is not the way of empire; it is the way of partnership. This is the fundamental message of the Nixon Doctrine.

WEAPON SYSTEMS

TRIPLE 'TOMCATS.' Three U.S. Navy F-14 "Tomcat" fighter aircraft fly in formation, demonstrating different swept-wing configurations. (Official U.S. Navy Photo)

High Priority in Navy Budget

F-14 Jet Capabilities Explained

The Fiscal Year 1973 Navy budget contains a request for $570.1 million to purchase 48 F-14 carrier-based fighter aircraft. The Congress had previously authorized the purchase of 86 other F-14s, 10 of which are flying today in a rigorous schedule of tests and evaluations.

Admiral Elmo R. Zumwalt Jr., Chief of Naval Operations, appeared last March before the Senate Ad Hoc Committee on Tactical Air Power, Committee on Armed Services, and said the F-14 weapon system is one of the highest priority items in the Navy budget. The F-14's importance rest primarily upon its ability to track and fire on multiple targets simultaneously at long range. It will be capable of tracking and evaluating multiple targets and of controlling up to six independent Phoenix missiles simultaneously.

Adm. Zumwalt stressed that the F-14 is an all-weather, high performance, carrier-based fighter, assigned the missions of 1) establishing air superiority in an objective area, and 2) defending the United States Fleet against air and missile attack.

It will carry the long-range Phoenix missile, the Sparrow and Sidewinder missiles, as well as a rapid-fire cannon. In addition to its fighter roles, it will perform "admirably as a fighter-bomber," he said.

The admiral also noted that the "extremely successful" F-4 Phantom—which dates back to 1954—is the last fighter aircraft designed and produced to meet Navy requirements.

The F-14 is the only aircraft within near-term fleet introduction, he emphasized, that possesses the necessary capability to encounter the Soviet "Foxbat" aircraft with acceptable launch parameters. "The Phoenix missile will penetrate 'Foxbat's' high altitude haven and has a high probability of destroying 'Foxbat' before the latter can launch its weapons," he said.

The primary threat posed by the "Foxbat" is its ability to fly in a "sanctuary"—above 70,000 feet (over 14 miles high) and at very high speed.

The Chief of Naval Operations told the Congressmen, " None of our fighters can now engage it other than by random shots at targets of opportunity. Armed with four new radar-guided missiles, 'Foxbat' could fire with virtual impunity at our forces."

In reference to the U.S. Air Force's F-15 fighter, Adm. Zumwalt said, "Both the F-14 and the Air Force F-15 are expected to be distinctly superior to any tactical aircraft the Soviets are likely to deploy in the 1970s."

GEN. FORSYTHE

(Continued from Page 3)

He then answered the question by giving these categorical evaluations:

PROFESSIONALISM

Soldiers are being returned to soldiering: Following recent surveys and interviews, these opinions were promulgated: One of the main sources of frustration among soldiers has been diversions from challenging, soldierly work; the Army ranks lowest of all of the Services in "best chance to use one's skills"; and 88 per cent of enlistment candidates list interesting and challenging work as the most important aspect of a job, but less than one-half believe the Army offers such work.

- A unit cannot be well-trained individually and as a team if most of its members are not present for practice. As personnel strengths are reduced, the Army cannot afford to have poorly-trained units. To improve this situation, the Army has begun, at selected combat arms installations, to hire civilians for KP, post maintenance and custodial services, post security and clerical tasks; and to buy labor-saving devices.

Overall, civilian hire to support base operations functions is one of the most promising actions for Army-wide implementation in terms of its positive effect—both on attitudes and on retention.

Basic training has been improved significantly: Early in the Modern Volunteer Army program, the Army undertook to test a far-reaching revision of its normal individual training techniques. It is called the Experimental Modern Volunteer Army Training Program (EVATP). Begun at Ft. Ord, California, in February 1971, EVATP stresses "hands-on" instruction, performance testing and self-paced advancement. A recruit with above-average skills can qualify in up to three military skills, instead of one. In addition, through a system called "peer instruction," he can help his fellow recruit, who may not be progressing as satisfactorily, to achieve the levels of performance required for graduation and the award of a combat infantry military occupation specialty (MOS).

- The experiment has been so successful that most of the features of EVATP were adopted in all basic combat training centers starting in February, 1972.

Leadership is being stressed. More than a year ago, Army Chief of Staff General William C. Westmoreland established a Leadership Board under the direction of Brigadier General Henry E. Emerson, Commanding General, John F. Kennedy Center for Military Assistance and Commandant, Institute for Military Assistance, at Ft. Bragg, North Carolina. The Board looked into leadership training, problems of the 1970s and methods and techniques required by those problems; trained leadership teams, and has now presented leadership seminars to officers and noncommissioned officers Army-wide. In addition, it has provided guidance for updating leadership courses at Army schools.

More attention is being given to unit training. Gen. Westmoreland also convened a Dynamic Training Board chaired by Brigadier General Paul F. Gorman, Assistant Commandant, U.S. Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Georgia.

- The Dynamic Training Board set out to gather innovative training ideas, methods and techniques which could be used by a unit commander to plan and conduct exciting, meaningful training. During its tenure, the Training Board was able only to clearly identify and define the many problems the Army has today in its unit training. It recommended the establishment of a permanent board to work on the solutions. That recommendation was approved by Gen. Westmoreland, and the Combat Arms Training Board has been established at Ft. Benning. The Army is now focusing priority attention on the enhancement of unit training and motivation.

ARMY LIFE

Work conditions are being made better. Many facilities had fallen below minimum standards simply because of lack of sufficient funds to maintain and repair them. Substantial Modern Volunteer Army funds have gone into upgrading inadequate facilities, particularly at combat arms installations.

Work hours have been made more standard. The Army has sought, wherever possible, to respect the private time of the soldier by standardizing the work week and by providing compensatory time off for required extra duty. Wherever requirements permit, the Army has adopted a five-day work week.

Bachelor housing is slowly being improved. Today, over 400,000 soldiers live in inadequate facilities. A survey conducted in 1971 revealed that today's young people perceive the Army to be at the bottom of the Services in terms of living conditions for single servicemen. Army surveys indicate that barracks modernization, barracks privacy and barracks furniture rank very near the top of all measures which contribute to soldier satisfaction with the Army.

- However, progress is slow in improving the barracks. The Army expects to see barracks privacy for permanent party personnel a reality at six training centers by the end of Fiscal Year 1972; but, the total FY 1972 program of 116,000 spaces will be far from complete at the end of the year.

The Army has revitalized the Recruiting Command. Recruiting has been one of the Army's major efforts. During the height of the war in Vietnam, the Army was unable to give its Recruiting Command personnel top priority. Particularly for officers, a recruiting assignment was considered to be the "end of the road." The Recruiting Command now has been given top priority and is getting outstanding officers to command Recruiting Districts and Recruiting Main Stations.

In his concluding statement, Gen. Forsythe said, "In the past year, I have spent more than half of my time traveling to installations in the United States, to Korea and other bases in the Pacific and to Europe, obtaining reactions and progress reports from commanders, officers, noncommissioned officers, and soldiers in the field. This has given me a clear understanding of the field point of view, which I think is most essential.

"One commander stated the effectiveness of the Modern Volunteer Army program, saying, 'There has been a 180-degree change of soldiers' attitudes toward the Army. They believe they are on a winning team. They are not being treated as second-class citizens, but as human beings, and with an important, soldierly job to do.'"

The 32-year Army veteran ended his testimony by telling the Senate group, "As an infantryman, I would put it this way: We started out on a 20-mile hike back 17 months ago in November 1970, and, to date, we have covered about 12 of the 20 difficult miles. But, as all infantrymen know, the last miles are the toughest—these still lie before us."

ARMED FORCES INITIATIVES

PROJECT TRANSITION. The 7th Signal Brigade at Mannheim, Germany, has combined Project Transition with a program to better German-American relations. Sergeant Wes Love, 7th Brigade Headquarters Company, recently completed 240 hours of Project Transition training as a mechanic with the König Volkswagen Company near Coleman Barracks in Mannheim. The sergeant is the first American to work in the German economy as part of Project Transition. Upon completion of his training, he received certificates from Project Transition and König Volkswagen which will help him to find a job with a Volkswagen dealer in the United States. The German company has indicated that it would like to find an American replacement for Sergeant Love.

SUPPLEMENTAL BENEFITS. Celebrating its Centennial year, the Soldiers, Sailors, Marines and Airmen's Club of Washington, D. C., an organization dedicated to the welfare of Servicemen, was recently honored at a special "Spirit of America" program at Ft. Myer, Virginia. The unique club, located at 11th and L Streets NW in the Nation's Capital, features a library, lounge and recreation room as well as a cafeteria where breakfast and lunch are served daily at a low cost. The facility is made possible by the joint efforts of the wives of military men stationed all over the world.

DOMESTIC ACTION. Airmen from Kirtland Air Force Base's 4902d Civil Engineering Squadron recently provided engineering assistance to the Cañoncito Indian Reservation, some 40 miles west of Albuquerque, N.M. Among projects completed were two culverts and several miles of new roadway. The domestic action project, called "Project Thunderbird," was a joint effort involving several agencies. The Southwest Indian Foundation and Bureau of Indian Affairs provided some necessary materials, while the Air Force provided several pieces of heavy construction equipment and an all-volunteer crew to operate them.

(Official U.S. Air Force Photo)

DOMESTIC ACTION. A pilot program offering summer employment to American Indians will begin in June at the U. S. Navy's Pacific Missile Range complex at Point Mugu, Calif., if housing accommodations can be found with area families. Six to eight Indian youths will come from their homes on the Navajo reservation at Wingate, N. M. The Point Mugu project would be the first in the Nation to involve active recruiting of Indians for summertime training positions at a military base away from their homes. Local housing is being sought for the period of the first week in June through the last week in August. First preference is being given to Point Mugu employes who wish to sponsor an American Indian youth for the summer, but other families are also being invited to volunteer their homes.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT. Introduction of the Airborne and Warning Control System (AWACS) into the Air Force inventory is scheduled for the mid-1970s if a production decision is made. AWACS will permit the replacement of existing vulnerable, costly and detection-limited command-and-control and surveillance systems. It is designed to provide an efficient solution to the Aerospace Defense Command's requirement for a survivable strategic air defense surveillance capability and to the Tactical Air Command's need for a rapidly deployable tactical command and control capability. The system will accommodate interchangeability in mission with change of central processor software. Early February 1972 marked the rollout and first test flight (photo) of a modified Boeing 707-320, one of two planes to be used in evaluating potential radar systems for AWACS. **(Official U.S. Air Force Photo)**

ALCOHOL ABUSE CONTROL. Gate guards have been stopping motorists at 23 U. S. Air Forces, Europe (USAFE) installations and asking them to blow into vials of chemicals. If the chemicals turn green, the driver is asked to turn over his keys to a sober companion, or arrangements are made to drive him home. The Resources Management Division of USAFE's Directorate of Security Police stressed that the command program, started in January 1971, has proved to be a reliable alcohol test. People who cooperate in the breathalyser tests will not be cited for drunken driving and they could be saving their lives, officials said.

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